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SCIENCE

A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, publishing the official notices and proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell and published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

11 Liberty St., Utica, N. Y. Garrison, N. Y.
New York City: Grand Central Terminal

Annual Subscription, $6.00 Single Copies, 15 Cts.

Entered as second-class matter January 21, 1922, at the Post Office at Utica, N. Y., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

VOL. LVI SEPTEMBER 1, 1922 NO. 1444

CONTENTS

The Geological Survey of China: H. T. CHANG 233
Agglutination and Tissue Formation: DR. LEO LOEB 237
The Shenandoah Caves 240
The Salt Lake City Meeting: W. W. SARGEANT 241

Scientific Events:

The International Research Council; Association of Iron and Steel Flectrical Engineers; The American Electrochemical Society; The Biology Club of the Ohio State University; The Gorgas Memorial 243
Scientific Notes and News 246
University and Educational Notes 249

Discussion and Correspondence:

Meteorite Hunting: PROFESSOR ARTHUR M. MILLER. *The Occurrence in the Atlantic Ocean of the Whale Shark:* DR. E. W. GUDGER. *Discharge of Static Electricity:* H. E. JAQUES. *Paraffine Paper Screen for showing the Position of the Retinal Image:* DR. GEO. D. SHAFER 249

Quotations:

Spirit Photographs 253

Scientific Books:

Manson on the Evolution of Climates: DR. F. H. KNOWLTON 254

Special Articles:

Recent Discoveries of the Antiquity of Man: DR. HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN and DR. CHESTER A. REEDS. *Acute Parathyroid Tetany:* DR. ARNO B. LUCKHARDT and J. BLUMENSTOCK. *The Algebraic Method of Balancing a Chemical Equation:* DR. HARRY A. CURTIS 256
The Iowa Academy of Science: DR. JAMES H. LEES 260

THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CHINA

IN the process of reconstruction, and adaptation to modern conditions, which China is at present undergoing, the introduction of scientific research and, concurrently, the establishment of scientific government organs is absolutely essential to the success of the movement. To a narrow circle of interested mining men and scientists, it has long been known that the Geological Survey of China, established in 1916, has been making steady progress, both in the way of supporting the mining industry with expert advice, and in accumulating scientific data and material to such an extent that it has been recognized abroad as a factor in inaugural ceremonies by and in the presence ploration of the earth.

But the work of the Geological Survey has been carried on in quite an unostentatious way, and little has transpired about its activities outside of professional circles, until July seventeenth, when the institution was officially thrown open to the public, with appropriate inaugural ceremonies by and in the presence of H. R. President Li Yuan Hung.

Before giving an account of these exercises, it may be well briefly to review the development of the survey and its achievement up to the present time.

Geological Government Surveys have been established during the last half century in all civilized states. The principal aims of those institutions are threefold: namely, (1) to promote the knowledge of the mineral resources of the country, (2) to carry on a general geologic survey of the whole country upon a uniform scale, and (3) to undertake scientific geological research.

In the first of these fields the Geological Survey of China can already point to a creditable series of achievements, such as the discovery and survey of a large number of iron-